

# The Daily Gazetteer.

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N<sup>o</sup> 201.

To the DAILY GAZETTEER.



SIR,

HERE is no Branch of Liberty which ought to be so dear to good Britons as that of the Press; as there's nothing so much the Desire of the Whigs as the Continuance of it, tho' the Tories have of late pretended to be the Guardians of that Liberty, which, with all other its Branches, they would most certainly destroy as soon as they had an Opportunity.

All who lived in the unhappy Part of Queen Anne's Reign, know, that no sooner Harley, St. John, W—m—y, &c. got themselves at the Head of our, then miserable Affairs, than they threatened the Whigs with a License for the Press, and began to exercise the same bloody Cruelties against them, as their Predecessors the Lancians did against the Friends to the Reformed Religion and Liberty in Charles the First's Time, when they mangled and mutilated the most eminent Professors of Divinity, Law, and Physick, in Pillories, and with Whips, and beggared and murdered them in Dungeons and Gaols. The very learned Mr. Osbaldston, Master of Westminster School, so highly commended by Abraham Cowley in his Poems, had been pilloried, if Laud could have come at him; and the illustrious Selden was threatened with the same infamous Treatment by that Prelate's Party. That St. John was driving in the same horrid Career, every one remembers that knew the Case of Hort, and apprehended the same for Ridpath; nay, the more sober Robert Harley had so far imbibed the Principles of Toryism, with Respect to shutting up the Press, that he marked, with his own accurate Pen, a Paper then published weekly in Defence of the Constitution and Protestant Succession, and went in his own excellent Person with five of them to Sir Edward Northey, then Attorney General, to excite him to a Prosecution against the Writer, when they could find him. The Attorney General, after he had read the noted Paragraphs, told him, *They would not bear a Prosecution. If the Facts were brought into Westminster-Hall, they would easily be proved to be true, and the Circumstances of the Proof would bear hard upon himself, without the Satisfaction be required; so he advised him to drop the Matter, which at last he yielded to, not without Reluctance, and representing, that it was a hard Case for Ministers, if they must be tied down to the Rules of Westminster-Hall when their Characters were attacked, and if no Remedy could be found out for such an Evil.* This was Mr. Robert Harley's Care of the Liberty of the Press, when he was working us, after so many glorious Campaigns, into a State of Disgrace and Peril, which we cannot but be yet sensible of.

The Craftsman, and another Mushroom Scribler, lately sprung out of the Dunghill of Faction, and consequently too mean to be named, are every Week publishing more false Scandals against the present Ministry, than the whole Band of Whig Writers published true ones on that in the late Queen's last four Years. Fog is not contented with Faction; he is for downright Treason. The Craftsman and Tor—dash their factious Libels with it: But Fog's venomous Cup is without Mixture; and in his *Journal of Feb. 7.* he hangs out his Rag of Defence, and sounds the Horn to his Rabble to take Arms, and fall on where-ever there is a Friend to our King and Country to be met with. This Declaration of his for a War, is direct, without Disguise, and needs no *Inuendo* to fix Rebellion upon him. The Overt-Act is as plain as the proclaiming his Master the Pretender would be. Read his own detestable Words: 'Taxes were raised, not to support the Kingdom against its Enemies, but to pay Pensions to Scoundrels; nay, the Manner of levying these Taxes was more grievous than the Taxes themselves; for all the Towns and Cities in the Kingdom swarmed with Excisemen.' Here the Blanderer discovers, that he speaks not of Henry III. of France and his Ministers, but that his Scene is at home; for there was no Excise, and consequently no Excisemen in France in the Reign of Henry III. He goes on, and cuts out Work for the Hangman. In the next Reign, which

was that of Harry IV. the Kingdom was invellied by unfortunate Civil War. I will not say, that to have a Civil War is as bad a Situation as to have Excisemen; for I will own it is not so great a Misery to be devoured by Lions, as to be gnawed to Death by Rats. I say, that all Men that are unprejudiced will allow, that an ignorant, rapacious Administration (the Villain means here, and intends every Body should believe he means, that Administration which he lives by railing at) is a greater Plague than a Civil War: And therefore to your Tents, ye Jacobites, Tories, and Grumblers. If there can be any other Construction put upon this than what I have given it, and he intended, I have, in a Measure, made myself guilty of the Treason, and exposed myself to the Punishment that the execrable Author himself deserves; but, if it is not capable of any other Construction, then the Treason is his own, and wants no *Inuendo* to explain it, to convict him, and send him to the Gallows.

THIS Fellow has more than once been pleading for the Liberty of the Press, that he might still make this accursed Use of it. Let it for ever be free, say I, but let Justice for ever too take hold of such avowed Traytors to the best Prince, and the best Constitution in the World. The Gentlemen that argue with this lewd Libeller, lay the greatest Obligations on him, by giving him Topics to argue upon again, and thus, from one Week to another, continue his Subsistence: But this profligate Wretch has thrown himself out of the Privilege of being dealt with as a Reasoner; a Privilege that none of the seditious Journalists have a Claim to, and brought himself into the desperate Condition of a Criminal, with whom it is scandalous to deal otherwise than as with a Shepherd or a Matthews. These Vermin do not expect serious Argumentations from the Writers for the Constitution; and is it not miraculous that a Constitution formed for the Liberty and Happiness of the People, should have need to be written for? Can any thing show more the Depravity and Malignity of factious Minds, than making it necessary to defend the most mild and equal Government? As needless, one would think, as to go about to prove the Blessings of Health and Peace, which the same vile Sophisters that misrepresent and abuse the Administration may turn into Curses. The Craftsman may declaim against Peace, as the giving our Rivals in Glory and Commerce an Opportunity to increase their Power and Riches, and against Health, as a fair flattering Outside, while there is within breeding Corruption and Mortality, which will, in Time, break out, and leave the Body to be the Food of Worms. This is not less monstrous than the dull declamatory Harangues of D'Auvers, Fog, &c. on the pretended Slavery of the People, amidst the fullest Liberty that ever Nation enjoyed; and upon their pretended Poverty, amidst the greatest and most extensive Commerce that Britain could ever boast of.

If the Subject was not worn by the Seditious, who labour to deprive our Sovereign of the Honour due to his Royal Mediation in the Conclusion of the Armistice, I would have sent you, and, if you think fit, will still send you a Paper that I had drawn up for the Use of Squire D'Auvers, wherein I had anticipated the Arguments of the factious Enemies to the Peace his Majesty laboured, and not in vain, to procure for all Christian Nations in want of it. I therein demanded peremptorily to know, where the Congress was held for this Peace? Who were the English Ambassadors that mediated it? What foreign Ministers desired such Mediation, and have, in their Master's Name, since it was effectual, acknowledged the Obligation? And therein I declared, that unless Things were made out as plain as that of James Butler's deserting the Confederate Army, the Massacre at Denain, and the betraying the common Cause by the British Plenipotentiaries at the Treaty of Utrecht, occasioned that most odious Peace; we the Patriots would not believe, that the Crown of England had any more Weight in the State of the late Negotiations, than it had at Nimeguen, where the Ministers of Charles II. openly mediated for the Confederates, and privately concerted Matters with the Ministers of France. These weighty Things are circumstantiated in my Paper, which I intended for a Craftsman; but, you may be sure, I did not speak quite so plainly of the Utrecht Peace-makers. I will not curse them so much as to say, Blessed be they according to their

Peace; for then the Squire would have smelt a Bitter, and not have passed my Libel, in doing which he has, before now, been bitten: Nor durst I speak so frankly of the honest Management of Charles the Second's Ambassadors at the Treaty of Nimeguen; for there are no Ministers so much in Squire D'Auvers's good Graces as the Coventrys and Jenkins's in that Reign of Politicks, and the St. John and S— in the last Quinquennium of Queen Anne.

I will here only ask the Craftsman, what would have become of the Armistice and Peace, had the Spaniards carried the War into Portugal? What hindered their doing it, but the Arrival of Sir John Norris at Lisbon, and who it was that sent him thither? For there is not a Man in his Wits, in this Kingdom nor in the next, who does not believe it was that wise Step, which opened the Ears of the French Court to the soft Sounds of Peace, to which they were still more attentive upon the vigorous Measures they perceived the Court of England resolved to take, if the War was prolonged; and the sudden and happy March of Count Seckendorf, by which it would have been brought into the Provinces, where still are Ramilies and Oudenard, Lisle and Downay, and, not far off, Peronne and Paris.

Your's

ET CÆTERA.

Bristol, Feb. 15. In the Storm on the 4th Instant besides the Swift, Capt. Bedgood, was also lost a Trow belonging to Mr. Harrison, bound to Tewksbury with Fair-Goods to the Value of above 4000*l*. She sunk at Anchor, near the Swift, on the English Rocks, above the New Passage; the Country People carried off great Part of the Goods that floated ashore, notwithstanding the Intreaty of several honest Persons that came to the Assistance of the Trowmen, who were all taken off the Mast after the Trow sunk, by a Boat belonging to another Vessel.

At the same Time was lost a Vessel, laden with Fair-Goods, bound to Bridgewater, John Norton, Master, who with two Apprentices and a Foremast Man were all drowned. Several Passengers had a Design to go in this Vessel, particularly an old Woman that came in her, who cry'd very much because she was left behind.

In the same Storm the Anne and Betty, Captain Tyreman, was lost near Carlisle, bound from Bristol to Colerain in Ireland; the Men are all saved.

Several Bales of Goods have been taken up in the River Severn and Kingroad, and Boats have been several Days on the Welsh Hook in search for such Goods as might drive thereon. We hear they have taken up several Packs of Stockings, &c.

A great Number of Gentlemen of the County of Gloucester, have set their Hands to a Petition, in order to be presented to the Parliament this Session, against that wicked and barbarous Custom of the Country People adjacent to the Sea, in plundering of Wrecks, or such Vessels that by Strefs of Weather are drove on Shore. Many Instances we have had, especially from the Counties of Cornwall, Devon, &c. of Vessels, that have come on Shore with all their Cargoes intire, and when there has been great Probability of their getting off the next Tide, those People have prevented them, by cutting large Breaches in their Hulls, and carrying off the Goods. 'Tis thought the Merchants of this City, who have been great Sufferers on this Account, will also present a Petition for Remedy of this common Evil. We hear in one Clause of the above-mentioned Petition, they pray the Legislature to make it Felony without Benefit of the Clergy.

Last Tuesday died after a few Hours Illness, at his House at Frenchay, Mr. William Baker, an eminent Schoolmaster among the Quakers, a Man very much respected and lamented.

Another worthy Person of that Persuasion, that ingenious Mathematician in Astronomy, Geography, Algebra, Navigation, &c. &c. Mr. Samuel Workman, died on Wednesday, at his School on the Key, who was not more to be admir'd for his great Knowledge in those occult Sciences, than for his Integrity, Honesty, and affable Behaviour to all Persons in general, which render'd him an universal Esteem, as may be truly aver'd,

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aver'd, when not only the lower Class of Mankind, but many eminent Persons, Members of the Royal Society, have paid him a particular Deference for his deserving Merit, and whose Memory will not be soon forgotten in this City, for the publick Service he has done in training up a great Number of Youth in the Art of Navigation, &c.

Last Monday a monstrous Calf came from a Cow belonging to Farmer Chambers, of the Parish of Staple-ton, and County of Gloucester, which for its odd Shape has exceeded any thing of that Kind for many Years, and has excited the Curiosity of many Persons. The Head is as large as a Bull's, more in Bigness than the whole Body; the Nose very short, which together with the Mouth, is a Difficulty to compare a Likeness the Forehead is very long, having an Eye on the Top of one Side, and another Eye down near to its Mouth; the Ears something like a Dog's; the Tongue very short and in the Throat; the Heart in an unusual Position, and in a Cavity that swells out above its Shoulders; the Navel between the two Fore-Legs; the Tail very short like a Deer's, but near to the middle of the Back; and the Feet very crooked, very much resembling those of a Deer.

#### L O N D O N.

The Right Hon. Sir Robert Walpole is so well recovered of the Gout, that we hear he went Yesterday to Court to pay his Duty to his Majesty.

A remarkable Hearing came on last Week in a Court of Equity, where a certain Gentleman sued a certain Lady, for Non-performance of a Promise of Marriage. The Case was thus. The Plaintiff set forth in his Bill, that after having for a long Time made his Address to the Defendant, he was at length so happy as to obtain a Promise from her of Marriage; that he thereupon had put himself to the Expence of buying the Cloaths, and making the other Preparations for the Wedding, and that the Day for it was actually appointed; but that when it came, the Defendant told him, the Plaintiff, that positively she would not have him. The Plaintiff added, in Aggravation of the Charge, that during his Treaty with the Defendant, several considerable Offers had been made to him, which he thought fit to reject; and he hop'd therefore that the Court would find him good Damages.

The Defendant being summoned to appear, came accordingly into Court, and upon Examination, whether she had made the Plaintiff a Promise of Marriage as aforesaid, she confessed the Truth of the Fact; but being then ask'd what Reasons had determined her so suddenly to alter her Mind? she remain'd silent for a while, as if she had not one to give; but at length she said, that the Plaintiff had lately discover'd to her in Conversation, *That he was not an Admirer of Farinelli*; and that he had declar'd several Times, *That the Hours of Ten and Eleven were good Hours for marry'd People to go to Bed; and that Balls and Masquerades were not fitting and decent either for Husbands or Wives*: The Defendant added, that she had other Reasons; but as *these were the Principal*, she would not take up any more of the Court's Time; and did not doubt but they would think she had had a very fortunate Escape. — What the Court's Opinion was we have not learn'd, because they rose immediately to Dinner; but the Publick will guess it.

Yesterday Dr. Green's Grand Te Deum Jubilate and Anthem, both Vocal and Instrumental, was Rehears'd at St. Paul's Cathedral, by a great Number of Gentlemen, and To-morrow the same will be Performed by the said Gentlemen at the Annual Feast of the Sons of the Clergy.

Monday Morning about 10 o'Clock, the Wind being very high, a Boat was overfet between Lambeth and Westminster-Bridge, by which Accident a Boy belonging to the Waterman was drown'd.

Yesterday — Whittington of Great Ormond-street, Esq; was married to Miss Fenwick, Daughter and sole Heiress of John Fenwick of Bedford-Row, Esq; a very beautiful young Lady, with a Fortune of 30,000 l.

The same Day the Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer did not sit as usual, by reason of the great Quantity of Water which was left in Westminster-Hall by the extraordinary high Tide the Day before.

This Day his Excellency the Count de Kinski, Ambassador Extraordinary from his Imperial Majesty, gives a very grand Entertainment at Somerset House, to the prime Nobility, foreign Ministers, and other Persons of Quality, on account of the Marriage between the Duke of Lorain and the first Archduchess of the Empire, and at Night there will be a Ball, on which Occasion his Excellency has made a Present of 500 Tickets.

Last Monday Night a young Man, Apprentice to Mr. Ford of Knightsbridge, a Basket-maker, was knocked down on Constitution-hill, by two Men, who robbed him of a new Suit of Cloaths, his Hat and Wig, and afterwards tied his Hands and Legs, and threw him into one of the Drains, where he lay near an Hour before he was released.

#### B A N K R U P T.

John Lewis, late of Half-Moon Passage in Cheap-side, London, Peruke-maker.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 149 1-half. India 173. South Sea 95 1-half. Old Annuity 111 1-half. New ditto, 110. Three per Cent. 102. Emperor's Loan 110 7-8ths. Royal Assurance 104. London Assurance 13 3-4ths. York Buildings 2. African 10. India Bonds 51. 17s. to 19s. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 41. 17s. Prem. South Sea Bonds 51. 4s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 61. 2s. 6d. Prem. Salt Tallies 4 to 5 Prem. English Copper 21. 3s. Welsh ditto, 21. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 4 1-half per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 111 1-half.

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Paris, Jan. 29, 1751.

*Lancelot*  
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